



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1896.

NUMBER 48

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats and cargo lighters always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**MESSRS. WILLIAMSON MILLIGAN & Co., Liverpool.**

Receive consignments of Produce either for the English or Continental markets on commission.

**KING, FERREIRA & Co.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.  
11, Rua 1.ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**BOREL & C.ª**  
Successors of  
MEURON & C.ª

11, RUA S. PEDRO,  
opposite the City Club.

Have always a full assortment of genuine

Havana Cigars

of the best brands and directly imported.

Wholesale and retail.

Moderate prices.

**JOHN SHERRINGTON,**

Mechanical Engineer,  
(Engenheiro Mechanico).

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio,  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

**A. CLAUSEN**

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

**POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]**  
BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,  
Price: 12500 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.  
COSTA FERRNIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODENBURG & Co.,  
GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Dirmold (Lithographers),  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 19

Representatives of

**FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York**

AGENTS FOR

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;**

**NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;**

**HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;**

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight;  
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles  
of American manufacture.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

(Established, 1831.)

**BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.**

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,**

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM CARIOCA,**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

*Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.*

58, Rua 1.ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM SÃO FELIX,**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

*Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.*

58, Rua 1.ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents In Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.*

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars, Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

*Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.*

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

**AMERICAN Bank Note Company,**  
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Formed 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.**

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR ADVANCEMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREPARE FOR STATUING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for the use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.** Work executed in fireproof buildings.  
**LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.**  
**RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.**

Major Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.



For Stamp Collectors  
**BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS**

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. 8500 | 50 Varieties, Rs. 5800  
30 Varieties, Rs. 12000 | 60 Varieties, Rs. 10500  
40 Varieties, Rs. 45000 | 80 Varieties, Rs. 20500  
100 Varieties, Rs. 50500  
Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete) ..... Rs. 80000  
All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.  
Kartika—New issue.  
Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894..... Rs. 3500.

English-spoken.

**ALPHI BRUCK,**

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco do Paula  
near Largo S. Francisco.

**D. A. DE LIMA & CO.**

07, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56  
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable address: "Delima—New York."

**Grande Hotel Internacional**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

**SANTA THERESA HILL,**

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 208.

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Avenida Incarnado, rua de Brachero) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature breezing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLÉ 77. Telephone 296.

SOCIÉTÉ AN<sup>NE</sup>  
OU  
TRAVAIL ET  
D'ENTREPRISES  
AU BRÉSIL

**Empreza Estivadora**

79 RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.



**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., LONDON.
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., HAMBURG.
- GRNOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Cafés 108.) (Cafés 520.) (Cafés 125)

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direktion der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in (and correspondents in) Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Co., Frankfurt a M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
- England..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Noël & Co., Paris.
- France..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
- Portugal..... { and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
 Krah-Petersen,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.  
 Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buono Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

- London and County Banking Co., Ld.-LONDON.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
- Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.
- And on all the chief cities of Europe.
- Also on:
- Brown Brothers & Co.-NEW YORK.
- Frist National Bank of Chicago.-CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. LONDON. E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... 200,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:  
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.**

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO.

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUARY.

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva.-BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

**FRITZ J. CARLSON**

Successor of GEORGE JANSON

Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**HOTEL DOS ORGÃOS, THERESOPOLIS.**

Ilyginio Thomaz da Silveira, PROPRIETOR.

This old and well known hotel is situated in one of the healthiest and most picturesque parts of the Theropolis valley (Orgão Mountains), a short distance from the "Alto da Serra" and in full view of those strangely-shaped peaks which give this range of mountains its peculiar name. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and affords all the comforts and conveniences which the visitor can desire. It has an abundance of pure cold water for drinking purposes, shower baths and sanitation. Tennis moderate. For invalids and convalescents Theropolis is unquestionably the best resort in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. It is higher and drier than either Petropolis or Nova Friburgo, and has long been considered favorable for those suffering from weak lungs.

The railway from Piedade to Bananal (at the foot of the mountains) is now in operation.

For further information apply to

Messrs. ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES

No. 34 RUA DO OUVIDOR.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repaired and equipped throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been redecorated, and no expense has been spared to make this

**The most comfortable Hotel**

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**ALLEN'S HOTEL**

8, RUA HUMAYTÁ, 8

(Largo dos Leões)

Excellent accommodation for families and single gentlemen

Extensive Chateau, Good Baths.

Abundant supply of Spring Water.

**BILLIARD ROOM.**

Close to five lines of Ronds.

Telephone No. 653.

**TAXATION OF COFFEE AND TOBACCO LANDS IN MEXICO.**

During the last session of the legislature of the state of Veracruz, a tax of 6 cents per area (100 square meters) was placed on all lands planted in coffee and 5 cents per area on all lands planted in tobacco. This law goes into effect December 15, 1896. Numbers of Americans are now in this state engaged in the cultivation of coffee. The tax will be detrimental to their interests. As more will probably purchase land with the intention of planting coffee, I thought it well that the department should be informed of the action of the lawmaking body of this state, and also give some information as to the cost of opening a plantation.

Land ranges in price from, say \$6 to \$100 per acre.\* the first price is for land in the back country, where transportation facilities are poor, the latter price (\$100) for land in the districts where railroads give good markets and where coffee is abundantly grown. To give an idea what a beginner has to contend with in the way of taxation, it would perhaps be well to state cost of land, clearing and planting of same, and the expense of marketing after coffee is grown. I will assume that one buys the land at \$10 per acre, which is about the right figure for land that can be reached without too much trouble, which gives the cost of an acre put in coffee the first year as follows:

Cost of land.....	\$10.00
Cost of clearing.....	10.00
Cost of trees and planting.....	6.20
State tax, 6 cents per area.....	4.65
Total cost of 1 acre.....	30.85

As it takes about four years before the trees bear, there is a continual drain on the owner of the land for that length of time, without any cash returns, of \$4.65 for state tax and from \$3 to \$6 per acre for weeding or keeping the land free of the rank vegetation that grows between the trees. I believe it will reach fully \$10 per acre. This would add \$40 to the \$30.85 above mentioned. At the end of the fourth year, coffee trees in the Orizaba, Fortin, and Cordoba districts produce half a pound to the tree, or 310 pounds of coffee to the acre. As the trees are planted about 7 feet apart, I figure 620 trees to the acre; on this number, I base my calculations. After the trees bear, there is the following expense: For all the coffee sold, a federal tax (stamp) of 2 cents for each \$20 or fraction, a municipal tax in the Cordoba district of about 1 cent per pound (this would be increased or decreased according to the indebtedness of the municipality), then, besides, there is an export duty amounting to nearly 1 1/2 cents per pound. All these things must be taken into consideration by the buyer intending to engage in coffee culture. Under favorable circumstances, at the end of

\* Although the general does not so state, it is assumed that he uses the Mexican dollar throughout this report. The Mexican dollar was valued by the United States treasury department at 54 cents on July 1, 1896.

the fourth year, should prices remain as they now are (30 cents per pound), one would realize \$93, as against an outlay of about \$94.3, including price of land, but not interest on the outlay. The difference in outlay between the \$30.85 first cost of land, etc., and the \$40 to keep the land in order for four years (total \$70.85) of \$34.03 is expended as follows: At present price of labor for gathering the coffee, \$4 per 100 pounds (\$12.04 per acre) and about \$4 per hundred more for drying, hulling, washing, etc. (12.04 per acre). This brings the coffee to the marketing stage and really represents the actual cost of coffee ready for sale, and, I believe, puts the best light possible on the coffee-growing industry.

I attach hereto a clipping from the *Mexican Herald*, which gives a good interpretation of the law as passed, with some other pertinent information which I can endorse with but few exceptions, and they relate to localities, as, for instance, I understand that in some places trees produce an average of 3 pounds of coffee each, while in the districts I am familiar with, trees are planted 7 feet apart and half a pound of coffee per tree is the average.

CHARLES SCHAEFER, Consul.

VERACRUZ, July 16, 1896.

[Extract from the *Mexican Herald*.]  
 TAX ON COFFEE LANDS—THE STATE OF VERACRUZ DECREES A LAW TO WHICH COFFEE PLANTERS OBJECT.

The following decree of the legislators of the state of Veracruz has attracted much attention among persons interested in the culture of coffee in that state:

Article 1. A tax on coffee and tobacco shall be collected in future at the rate of 6 cents per area of coffee and 5 cents per area of tobacco, excepting canes or seed grounds.

Art. 7. From the proceeds of this tax the honorarium for collection shall first be deducted and the balance shall be applied as follows: Eighty per cent to the public schools of the municipality in which the plantation is situated and 20 per cent to the general treasury of the state.

Art. 8. Collectors of this tax shall receive 5 per cent commission, exclusive of the extra 20 per cent collected on behalf of the collection. The treasurers of the public-school fund shall credit themselves with a commission of 3 per cent on the 80 per cent applied to that fund.

Art. 9. Failure to declare a plantation or misstatement as to its area subjects the owner to triple dates, but the 20 per cent federal shall not be increased. In case the number of acres be understated, the fine shall only apply to the area not declared.

Art. 10. Total or partial destruction of the plantations shall entitle the owner to reduction or exemption from tax.

The area is to be 10 meters, or 100 square meters, containing usually 11 coffee trees, as 3 by 3 meters is the space ordinarily allowed for each tree. The tax of 6 cents, plus the 30 per cent federal, equals 7.8 cents per area, or, say, three-fourths of a cent per tree per annum, computed from the day of planting, not from the date of production.

A coffee plant, according to healthy, begins to produce the third or fourth year after planting, so that the planter will have to pay this tax three or four years before he receives any return, if he ever does receive any, for his enterprise may fail through excess of wind, excess of rain, drought, low prices, a fall in the exchange premium, etc.

It will easily be seen how problematical are the profits of a venture of this kind. In any case, there can be no profit under five or six years, when, with luck, the heavy expenses of planting may be written off. Yet, during all these years the planter has to pay this tax.

This tax in question amounts to \$7.80 per hectare (about 2 1/2 acres) and is charged on those who plant. Those who let their lands lie idle are exempt. Why? The tax amounts annually in many cases to nearly the marginal value of the land, for coffee lands have been and can still be bought in the state of Veracruz for from \$8 to \$10 per hectare.

The relief afforded by article 10 is of little comfort. Nothing can exempt from the tax but the death of the tree. The question of the hoodness or badness of the crop has nothing to do with the tax. The fact that the land being in coffee ceases the tax to be levied.

The former law governing the coffee tax was issued June 3, 1890, and, though not calculated to encourage what Mexico most needs, namely, increased exports and improvements in agriculture, it was better than the new law. The tax was based on estimated production of coffee for the year at the rate of 40 cents per quintal of coffee. The probable cost of each district was estimated according to rainfall, climate influences, class of land, and altitude above sea level, whereas the new law takes no account of all these varying conditions.

The exemption on nurseries means nothing to the planter. A single area is more than a large planter needs, so that the relief amounts to only 6 cents per annum.

REFRASE ON NEWLY PLANTED LAND.  
 I have the honor to communicate that the tax of 6 cents per area, as reported by me July 16, has been rebated on all newly planted land. This tax will not be collected until the coffee tree is three years old.

CHARLES SCHAEFER, Consul.  
 VERACRUZ, August 19, 1896.

**Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros**  
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Cafetaria)

Telephone No 5,008  
This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-d'office, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.  
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-d'office for banquets.  
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

An English family residing in B. Tafego offers board and residence to two Gentlemen, close to six lines of bonds, large garden and good bath.

Address X. Office of this paper.

**CHAMPAGNE**  
**LANSON PÈRE & FILS**  
À RHEIMS  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Importer and Agent:  
**J. C. V. MENDES.**  
Largo do Paço No. 1.

**Champagne Piper Heidsick**  
From the old firm Heidsick  
ESTABLISHED IN 1785  
Corte Blanche,  
Sec,  
Brut Extra.  
115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**  
Newsdealers and Booksellers.  
Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
*The European Mail.*  
A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.  
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.  
Old Brazilian stamps bought.  
Collections of stamps purchased.  
Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Mellins Food.  
Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.  
Atkinson's Perfumery and Pens' Soap.  
Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned  
*Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts*  
OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**H. F. ORTON**  
Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.  
Correspondence and consignments invited.  
VICTORIA,  
Espírito Santo  
P. O. Box 45.  
Cable address: ORTON.

ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD  
Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes  
**Crab Apple Blossoms**  
Violets de Parme  
Matsukita del Japon  
White Rose, Orchidia, English Roses,  
Cypre, Gardenia, etc.  
Sale 1803, 2,000,000 Bottles

**MATSUKITA**  
A CHARMING-VARIQUE  
AND DELICIOUS NEW SCENT  
REPLENT OF  
THE LAND OF FLOWERS  
LATEST PRODUCTION OF THE  
**CROWN PERFUMERY CO.**  
177 NEW BOND ST. LONDON.  
recommended to all lovers of  
*Crab Apple Blossom Perfume,*  
*with Crown Lavender Salts*

Establ. 1860. 17 First Medals  
**CROWN LAVENDER SALTS**  
Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression,  
Influenza and Nausea. Cooling  
and Refreshing at all Times.  
For sale at  
**CRASHLEY & Co.**  
PREÇO FIXO  
(Cambisso & Co.)  
**MIGUEL LOPES & IRMÃO**  
And all principal Perfumery Stores  
Agents: ARP & Co., 68, Ouvidor.

**THE ACONCAGUA VENTURE.**

The attempt which Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald is about to make to climb Aconcagua, will naturally excite wide-spread attention. Chimborazo was conquered by Mr. Whymper, but no man has ever yet stood on the summit of Aconcagua. Mr. Fitzgerald and his party recently passed through here on the *Thames*, on their way to Buenos Aires and Chili. What they propose to do will be seen from the following extract from an interview published in the *Daily Chronicle* of May 30th last:

We are all interested in the splendid craft of mountaineering, and probably no climber promises a more interesting career than Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. He is only twenty-four, but already he has accomplished some notable work, and has been through two expeditions on a large scale. He accompanied Sir Martin Conway in his series of climbs from end to end of the Alps. More recently he has overcome the New Zealand Alps, and now he contemplates the ascent of that giant peak, Aconcagua, on the borders of Chili and the Argentine.

Here were points [says a *Chronicle* interviewer] which, when I read them in my *Chronicle* a week ago, I thought might well warrant me in seeking a gossip with Mr. Fitzgerald. I found him surrounded by evidences of the book on his New Zealand journey, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish. He stands over six feet in height, but is so lithe, carries so little flesh, that his weight is only a little more than eight stone. Truly he struck me as the born climber in physique, and I judged of his spirit by the quiet unpretending way in which he talked of his past experiences and those that lie before him.

"How," I asked him, "did you come to be among the Alpine climbers?"

"Well," he said, "it is difficult to explain these things, but perhaps I got my first fancy for the mountains by crossing with my family a pass near Zermatt. That was when I was a little boy, and since I was seventeen I have climbed regularly."

"It is a commonplace that the passion grows, but can you tell me where its inspiration lies—what are the secrets of its attraction?"

"Perhaps the great charm is in the looking backward, in anticipation and retrospect. Certainly climbing, while you are engaged in it, is thoroughly uncomfortable, and the hardest of work. Again, it is always a pleasure to try to go where nobody has been before, and then there are the allurements of difficulty and danger. It seems a part of British human nature to attack obstacles—to 'go' for anything that has the properties of an obstacle. But really it is almost impossible to say wherein the whole attraction of climbing lies—to define it in set words."

"Does the man who takes to mountaineering have to learn much?"

"Undoubtedly there is a good deal to learn; I mean there is much in the art itself. The chief explanation of accidents in the Alps, is that people go climbing who have had no previous experience. They think they can do what experienced climbers do, and the result, unfortunately, is that they sometimes come to grief."

"Like most climbers who have achieved something, you have, no doubt, had your own close shaves?"

"I had one experience in New Zealand which I am afraid came very near putting an end altogether to my mountaineering. You know that I had Nathias Zurbriggen, that foremost of Swiss guides, with me, as similarly he will accompany me to South America. Well, we were scaling Mount Sefton, the Matterhorn of the New Zealand Alps, which rises to considerably over 10,000 ft. In order to leave Zurbriggen free to test each rock as he slowly mounted upward, I carried both the ice axes. Suddenly as I was on a steepish bit, a large boulder which I had touched with my right hand fell away with a crash. It struck me on the chest, hurling me down head foremost, and I fell about eight feet, turning a complete somersault in the air. Then I felt the rope, which bound me to Zurbriggen, jerk, and I came heavily against the side of the mountain."

"A dreadful position, surely! What was your feeling?"

"I dreaded I should be stunned and drop the ice axes, for I knew that whatever happened at the minute, we could never get down the glacier again without them. Also, as I felt the rope slip slowly with me for a couple of yards, I wondered vaguely

how it would be to fall down the 6,000 ft. of space which sank to the foot of the mountain. I could see the boulder I had dislodged going down in great bounds, and I thought to myself how often I might strike the same rocks if Zurbriggen should be wrenched away from his foothold—as the slow slipping of the rope had just suggested—and we were to fall. But now the slipping motion stopped—it all happened in a few seconds—and I called out to Zurbriggen to know if he had a good footing. His first fear was that I had been half killed by the falling boulder, and so he shouted back asking whether I was much hurt."

"Meanwhile, of course, you were swinging in the air, quite unable to do anything for yourself?"

"I hung like a pendulum with my back to the wall, but scarcely touching it. A great effort was needed to turn round and grasp the rock, and I was afraid the additional strain on the rope which this would cause, might dislodge Zurbriggen. Accordingly when I had assured him that I was not seriously hurt, I again asked whether he was firmly placed. His reply was in the negative, that he was very badly situated, and to turn round as soon as I could, since it would not be possible for him to hold me much longer. I kicked out at the rocks with one foot, and, exerting myself as much as I could, managed to swing round my body."

"But that was merely a little gain towards your delivery—what came next?"

"Fortunately there was a ledge near me, and I was able to get some foothold and thus ease the strain on the rope. Next I struggled a little way up, and finally contrived to hand Zurbriggen the ice-axes, which I had succeeded in preserving—indeed, all through, my thoughts had been centred on them. We were in too bad a corner to stop to speak to one another. Zurbriggen climbed up a bit further and found a firm position, and I scrambled after him. In ten minutes we were on easier ground, and we sat down to rest a little after an adventure which, I need hardly add, tried our nerves somewhat."

"I believe you were the first traveller to cross the Southern Alps of New Zealand, and that the feat has implied an important addition to geographical knowledge?"

"The principal object of my visit to the Southern Alps of New Zealand was to discover if possible some feasible tourist route across them—a route over which horses could be taken from the arid plains of the Mackenzie country to the beautiful West Coast. No route whatever was known before, but the advantage of one had long been recognised, and we discovered what is, perhaps, the only pass that crosses the range. My method of observation was to climb all the high peaks, and thus get a thorough grasp of the country, and our Mount Sefton experience was one of the incidents of the quest."

"Passing from the virgin peaks which you ascended in New Zealand, what are your plans generally in reference to the Aconcagua expedition?"

"I shall leave England at the end of September, and from Valparaiso I shall get by rail to the base of Aconcagua. There will be my friend Mr. C. L. Barrow, who accompanied me to New Zealand; Zurbriggen, and half-a-dozen Swiss porters accustomed to climbing—such will be the party. We shall erect a permanent camp at the bottom of the mountain, and Mr. Barrow will take charge of that end of the line, which, as my plan is, will be extended, camp by camp, up to the top."

"It's a long climb, is it not?"

"Aconcagua is 23,200 ft. high. The highest climb so far is Sir Martin Conway's Pioneer Peak in the Himalayas, which is 22,700 feet. Next to that stands the ascent of Chimborazo by Mr. Whymper. On Aconcagua the gravest danger is caused by the bad weather and the terrible winds, and the question of altitude in relation to the human body is also involved. We shall take all our equipment from England ready packed on mule saddles; mules are the only local assistance we shall have. I hope to get them up to 18,000 feet."

"How long do you calculate the expedition will take?"

"My proposal is to be back in London—you recollect we start in September—by the month of May next year. I shall endeavor to announce by heliograph, to the camp at the base, our arrival at the top of Aconcagua. Should there be no sun up there, should there be no possibility of communi-

**CLEVELAND BICYCLES**



Light, Strong, Easy running.  
Removable Clincher Tyres.  
Dust Proof Bearings.  
Reversible Handle Bars.  
Hardened Steel Chain.  
Diamond and Drop Frame.  
WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

**MITCHELL & COLE,**  
57, OUIDOR.

cation by heliograph from the top, then we must just wait until we get downward a bit again before making communication. Anyhow the heliograph experiment would let you in London know without much delay how things had fared with us. And before starting for South America at all, I mean to camp for a week on the top of the Dom, in the Swiss Alps, with all our equipment, in order to gain experience of these very altitudes."

Everybody will wish Mr. Fitzgerald good luck in his attack on Aconagua, especially as subsequently he might have designs on Mount Everest, which leaps skyward nearly 30,000 feet among the Himalayas.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £2 abroad (40% when paid here). SINGLE COPIES: 500 copies for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 57 Run do Ovidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by George H. Phelps, Esq., 154 Nassau St., New York

Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London  
Frost & Co., 33 New Bridge St.,  
and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 366.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1896.

THE principal political incident of the past week was the resignations of the ministers of finance, industry and marine on the 17th instant, occasioned by divergent views in regard to the programme advanced by Vice-President Manoel Victorino for the improvement of the precarious financial situation in which Brazil is now placed. We do not understand that Ministers Rodrigues Alves, Antonio Olyntho and Elisario Barbosa were opposed to the economies urged by the Vice-President, but as he is understood to be opposed to two of the important provisions of the revenue bill—the issue of more currency and the collection of 40 per cent of the import duties in gold—it is highly probable that their continuance in office had become embarrassing. And it is also probable that they were not in accord with the proposition to lease the Central railway. It must be said of these ministers that they were looked upon by the public as the conservative element in the cabinet, and they therefore enjoyed a very large measure of public confidence. They have been criticised, sometimes severely, particularly the minister of finance, for inactivity and inattention to the demands of those who expect the government to exercise control over all the affairs of the people, but we must confess that this abstinence was wholly in their favor. It is generally better to let public affairs drift than to be trying wild experiments. It may be that the minister of finance has failed to initiate measures to improve the critical situation in which we have been placed, but it is to his credit that he has avoided experiments which would have brought new disasters upon us. As for the new appointments, which were announced on the evening of the 20th, the portfolio of finance is given to Dr. Bernardino de Campos, senator and ex-governor of São Paulo, that of industry to Dr. Joaquim Duarte Murinho, senator, and that of marine to Rear Admiral Manuel José Alves Barbosa, naval constructor. The appointments have been generally well received, and are looked upon with favor by men of all parties, which implies that the new ministers are not extreme partisans. The new minister of finance is a man of ability and considerable experience in public affairs, though he has never shown any special fitness for finance. The new minister of marine is not a politician, but enjoys the reputation of being a good officer and a man devoted to his profession. The choice of Dr. Murinho, however,

has not escaped some criticism. He is a successful homeopathic physician and is a man of ability and resource, but his limited experience in public affairs and his personal standing are considered by many to be serious obstacles to his exercising an office of such importance and multifarious detail. All these fears may however prove unfounded, and the successful physician may prove to be a successful administrator. He is known to be a pronounced advocate of the sale or lease of the government railways, and this may have determined the choice. Yesterday the resignation of the minister of war was also accepted, but his successor is not yet indicated.

ONE of the first acts of the Vice-President on assuming charge of the government, was to consult various influential men in regard to the adoption of measures for improving the financial condition of the country. The result of this has been the announcement of a general programme covering a reduction in expenditures, the lease of the government railways, taking over the outstanding bank emissions, the collection of import duties in gold after the lease of the railways is effected, and the redemption of paper money with the surpluses in the annual budgets, the proceeds from the debts of the banks, the third part of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in deposit to secure bank emissions, and from the proceeds realized by the lease of the state railways. The programme is a good one, but it will be of very difficult realization. Its first proposition alone will require great tact and firmness on the part of the government, and if successful will certainly go far toward correcting the evils which afflict the country. No reform can be complete and effective unless it comprises large and rigorous reductions in public expenditures. Every unnecessary expense must be abolished, and every useless official must be dismissed. There must be a suspension in the purchase of war material and a reduction in the army. And until the public treasury is again sound and solvent, no more subsidies should be granted, nor public improvements not urgently necessary should be executed. In fact, no expenditure should be made which is not absolutely necessary. The lease of the railways will of course be vigorously opposed, and it will be made difficult by onerous conditions. The currency reform is perhaps necessary, and if it is immediately followed up by redemptions it may lead to good results. It is a complicated problem, however, and must be treated with caution. The other measures are of course conditional on the success of the others and need not be discussed just here. It is possible that the scheme is too ambitious and that nothing will be realized for lack of concentrated effort, but it is at least satisfactory to see that the government has at last realized the necessity of doing something to remedy the perilous situation in which the country is placed.

The dispute with Italy was brought to a conclusion on the 19th instant by the signing of a protocol which fixes the terms of settlement. The minister of foreign affairs, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, and Minister de Martino are to be heartily congratulated on this result, for it has been accomplished without any demonstration and apparently without the slightest friction. For Gen. Cerqueira it is a signal triumph, for he has quietly and unobtrusively reduced certain Italian claims from 24,000,000\$000 to 4,000,000\$000 and has obtained a reference to arbitration for those claims which are not included in this settlement. The dispute, should congress approve the protocol, may now be considered settled, and that without any concession on either side which can be said to involve a question of national honor. This shows what sensible men can accomplish when they are left to themselves.

It may not have occurred to our colleagues of the native press, particularly to the director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, but it is undeniably true that the credit for the retrenchment and reform movement which is now occupying so much public attention really belongs to the *Times* correspondent. In our opinion, the nation owes him a debt of lasting gratitude. Before he sent his now famous telegram in regard to the crisis in this city, the Brazilian world was moving along in the old channels, apparently unconscious of the dangers threatening it. The banks were compromising with de-

faulters, merchants were accepting compromises, the government was recklessly squandering its diminishing income and creating new taxes, and the people were growing uneasy under increasing burdens and the difficulties of meeting the exaggerated costs of living. It had been announced that 300 applications in bankruptcy had been made, but no one paid the slightest attention to it. Then Melchior e Albuquerque asked for a six months moratorium, but got nothing more than a sleepy expression of disapproval. At this juncture the *Times* correspondent epitomized the situation and called it to London. For a day or two this also aroused little attention, but when Brazilian stocks began to fall and Brazilian schemes came to naught, the Brazilian interests woke up and began to protest. At first their fury was directed against the correspondent, but the more they denounced and denied the lower fell their stocks. Then they began to feel that something more than a newspaper correspondent was wrong, and a little introspection resulted. And from all this have come these proposals to cut down expenditures, to reform and reduce the circulating medium, to sell the state railways, and all that. The initiative in all this was certainly taken by the *Times* correspondent, and it would perhaps not be an ungrateful act to make a public acknowledgment of that fact. After all the abuse lavished upon him and upon *The Rio News*, surely some little acknowledgment of the service rendered, some slight expression of regret for the temper at first displayed, some little token of amity and good will would not be at all out of place. And there are not a few people who think that such an acknowledgment would confer even more credit upon the givers, than upon the recipient.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

- About two weeks ago the first bicycle made its appearance at Uberaba, Minas Geraes.
- Antonio Ferreira Dutra, uncle of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, committed suicide in Bahia on the 22nd inst.
- The Portuguese colony in S. Paulo has raised about 7,000\$ for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the African campaign.
- At Bahia a warrant has been issued for the arrest of seven custom-house officials, a custom-house broker and a merchant said to be implicated in frauds.
- There is at a saloon in Pará called the "Very Well," or "Very Well" as a local paper puts it. It is a *botégam*, consequently it is not a resort for the *big life*.
- Four lunatics were sent from Santos to São Paulo on the 16th inst. for confinement in the same asylum. They had been for some time confined in the common jail.
- At Bananal on last Sunday the district judge was despoiled by a mob composed of 400 citizens. It is said that the governor of S. Paulo intends to cause him to be reinstated.
- The *Echo do Sul* and *Rio Grandense* assert that Castilhos has withdrawn 40,000\$ from the state treasury to pay a certain newspaper for a propaganda in his behalf.
- It is to be noted that the *Commercio de S. Paulo* is beginning to discuss Brazilian politics. Abstinence was more difficult than our enterprising contemporary imagined.
- In Nietheroy there are two suits for medical services against the estate of the late Comendador José de Goes Vienna, one for 45,000\$ and the other for over 300,000\$.
- The small-pox hospital at Pará made the following report for October: under treatment from Sept. 16, entered 8, discharged cured 14, died 2, continued under treatment 8.
- A São Paulo telegram of the 18th says that a group of citizens had offered 60,000\$ for the purchase of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* and that the business would probably be closed at 80,000\$. Dr. Eduardo Prado must be deeply disgusted with journalism to sell at that price!
- It would seem that the conflict in São Paulo on the evening of the 15th was between some Polytechnic students and Italian laborers, and was caused by some jeering remarks of the former. There were only two Italians at first, one of whom stabbed Gasão de Almeida and then ran. Others came up soon after and the fight became general in an Italian's house which the students had entered in pursuit of a fugitive. The fight resulted in the killing of one student and wounding of five others. One Italian was arrested and had a ball slash on the head. Knives and revolvers seem to have been freely used on both sides.
- The priest who came out with those Canadian immigrants, C. E. Trudel, has asked the governor of São Paulo for facilities to locate the French Canadians in a colony by themselves. He asks for 6,000 hectares of land, partly camp and partly wooded, with the privilege of paying for the same in 15 years by installments. He also asks for the construction of a church, support of a priest, and the free choice of the land. The governor of the state at once refused the application. The request, however, is not an improper one, and the Canadians should now address themselves to the governor of Paraná, which state is much more suitable for them.

- A Curitiba telegram of the 22nd inst. says that at Rio Negro 2 officers and 26 men, belonging to the Santa Catharina police, have been arrested by order of the governor of Paraná.
- We see by our exchanges that Dr. F. M. Draenert has been appointed director of the Instituto Zootecnico, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes. He leaves for Uberaba in a few days.
- The children of Paulo Wilmersdorf, who was killed by Charles Jones some years ago, protested against the prisoner's release and threaten to take the matter into their own hands should he return.
- In Penambuco on the 20th inst. a police force was sent to arrest Col. Ottoni, but failed to find him. Ottoni, as we stated in a previous issue, has been indicted for the murder of Dr. Jo. de Maria.
- The French explorer Condorcet and his wife returned to Pará on the 20th ult. after a long and difficult exploration of the upper Xingú. The report will be presented to the government of the state.
- We see by a telegram of the 29th ult. to a Pará exchange that the monarchists are even to blame for the rise in the price of beef and the threatened danger of hunger. They are cautious beings, these monarchists.
- A Bahia telegram of 20th inst. states that Col. Polycarpo and his men have returned to Lengas, not having been able to find Clementino Matos, who is said to be hiding somewhere in the municipal district of Macaúbas.
- On the 17th inst. the French bark *Relem* from Montevideo, with a cargo composed of 115 miles and 400 tons of iron, maize and alfalfa, consigned to the tramway company, entered the port of Pará with five on board. The crew and the hull of the vessel were saved, but the cargo was a total loss.
- There were 182 deaths in Pará during the month of October, including 17 stillbirths. Of these 54 were under 5 years of age, 29 were from 5 to 20 years, 25 were from 20 to 30 years, and 24 from 30 to 40 years. October shows the lowest mortality of any month thus far, the total for the 10 months since July having been 2560.
- A telegram from Porto Alegre says that the *Republica* had been advised that Sileira Martins had been compelled to leave Uruguay, because of threats of assault and assassination. He crossed into Argentina at 11 o'clock at night. Subsequent advices from Montevideo confirm the report.
- A telegram of the 19th inst., published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, states that in Bahia the price of *carne secca* has risen to 1\$400 per kilo and that on and after the 1st prox. there will be a rise of 25% in the price of bread. Evidently the *Jornal* and its Bahia correspondent, in the opinion of Rodrigues and his London correspondent, are defaming Brazil.
- Things are looking belligerent on the Paraná-Santa Catharina boundary line. A telegram was received here on the 18th stating that the governor of Paraná had sent a military force to the frontier to impede an invasion from Santa Catharina, while it is said that the governor of Santa Catharina had sent a similar force to the same place for the same purpose. When the two forces meet, then look out!
- The cigarette smoker is still in evidence. One of them was smoking while at work in a fireworks factory at Ribeirão Preto on the 14th inst., and the result was an explosion completely destroying the building and injuring four persons, two of them gravely. If smokers do not know enough to stop smoking in such places, they should be prevented by law. The lunatic asylum would be a good place for such a man.

## RAILROAD NOTES

- It is thought that congress in voting the bill for leasing the government railways will reduce the time to 50 years.
- It is expected that the section of railway between Itagê and S. Sebastião, Rio Grande, will be opened to traffic on December 10th.
- The Vice-President has vetoed the act of congress granting admission free of duties to materials imported by the Great Southern railway.
- Renewed complaints of robberies on the Central railway are appearing in the press. It appears impossible to secure any relief, however, and shippers must therefore submit to the loss. Possibly it has become one of the worst rights of the *personnel* of that wretchedly mismanaged line.
- Some of the congressmen have objected to the proposed lease of government railways and Vice-President Manoel Victorino is reported to have said to one of them that he too does not desire to make use of this measure and, authorized, will only do so in case he finds it absolutely necessary.
- The appointment of Dr. Paulo Frontin as director of the Central railway is a great mistake. The new director has had no practical experience in such work. He has been a Polytechnic professor since graduation, and whatever may be his abilities as a teacher he will not fit him for a successful railway manager, such as the Central needs.
- The bill presented to congress for the lease of the government railways provides that the lease shall be for the maximum period of 90 years and that the minimum amount to be paid, according to the commission's recommendation, shall be £ 14,500,000, of which £ 3,000,000 will be paid in cash and the remainder at the end of one year. The money thus received by the government is to be applied exclusively to the redemption of paper money.
- At a meeting of debenture holders of the Leopoldina company last Tuesday at the Banco do Commercio it was resolved to appoint a committee to defend their interests. This committee is composed of the following banks:—*Republica*, Rural e Hypothecario, Commercial, Dionysio e Descantos, Nacional and Commercio. On Wednesday about 200 shareholders of the same company met at the Exchange building and passed a resolution empowering Dr. Mello Baretto to ask for an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders. The president of the company has announced that the next ordinary general meeting will be held on the 17th prox.



A rumor was afloat in Pernambuco on the 18th to the effect that Senator Ray Barbosa would be nominated minister of finance.

The authorized issue of cedulas (bonds) is 100,000,000, of which 80,000,000 have actually been placed on the market.

By the law of 29th May 1875 the government was authorized to emit 25,000,000 in paper money which should be loaned to the banks for a limited period.

According to a statement published in the Journal do Commercio on the 21st inst. the leading banks of this city, with an aggregate capital of 216,369,918, had on 31st October 50,046,071,852 in deposit in account current without interest.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd, 1896

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (100 milreis gold, 27 d. do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$100 stg. ... 51 75

Bank rate of exchange, official on London today 8 3/4 of Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) ... 8 3/4

EXCHANGE

November 17—The official rate of 8 still held during the day, and the market was quiet, with option business doing for the first time for many weeks.

November 18—The banks all posted 8 1/2 at opening, and in the course of the day the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks advanced to 8 1/4.

November 19—The banks opened at 8 1/2, and in the course of the day the Brazilian bank posted 8 3/4, and business was done in bank sterling at 8 1/4.

November 20—The official rate of the banks was 8 1/2, and in the morning it was not easy to dispose of other paper at 8 1/4.

November 21—There was no change in the official rate, and in the morning business was reported in bank 8 1/4.

November 22—The banks opened at 8 1/2, at which business was done, and even 8 1/4 was mentioned in bank sterling.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 2000 Sovereigns, 60 Apolices, 1000 U.S. Consols.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 25 Cred. Movel, 100 Finc's Rto., 68 Rinal.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 23 Lencoban, 11 Fideicomm.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 38 Apolices, 100 U.S. Consols, 230 U.S. Consols.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 11 Commercial, 82 Republica.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 50 Mell, 100 Mell, 100 Mell.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 79 Apolices, 100 U.S. Consols, 43 do.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 30 Republica, 100 Depos.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 57 S. Christ, 100 Essac.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 2000 Sovereigns, 14 Apolices, 46 Apolices.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 23 Republica, 142 do, 117 do.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 83 Allianca mill, 160 do, 300 U.S. Consols.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 57 Apolices, 15 Apolices, 10 do.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Commercial, 216 do, 16 do.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 V.F. Specially, 6 do, 400 do.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 4 Apolices, 300 do, 50 do.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Commercial, 200 do, 6 do.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 V.F. Specially, 6 do, 50 do.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 Commercial, 200 do, 6 do.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 V.F. Specially, 6 do, 50 do.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee—We have had another quiet week, with reported sales only about 350,000 bags, while shipments have continued very fair.

There has been little change in the market, with reported sales only about 350,000 bags, while shipments have continued very fair.

There has been little change in the market, with reported sales only about 350,000 bags, while shipments have continued very fair.

There has been little change in the market, with reported sales only about 350,000 bags, while shipments have continued very fair.

United States.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Table with columns for miscellaneous items and prices. Includes items like 100 Stockin, 100 Consuelo.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 100 New York, 100 New Orleans.

Table with columns for bank names and prices. Includes items like 100 Hamburg, 100 Antwerp.

Pork—Receipts have been 50,000 hogs, and 300 half hogs.

Codfish—Receipts ill. There has been some demand for fish, but Norwegian cases are dull, there is very little.

Rice—Receipts ill, and retail quotations unchanged at 23.00 per picul for Indian and 24.00 per picul for native.

Pitch Pine—The Pine Cone brought 1,175,227 feet from Pernambuco, but sales at 60.00 per 100 feet.

White Pine—Receipts have been 17,113 feet per C. S. White Pine, and 17,113 feet per C. S. White Pine.

Spice Pine—The Pine Cone brought 1,175,227 feet from Pernambuco, but sales at 60.00 per 100 feet.

Kerosene—Receipts are 20,000 cases per C. S. Kerosene, and 20,000 cases per C. S. Kerosene.

Turpentine—The receipts have been 50,000 cases per C. S. Turpentine, and 50,000 cases per C. S. Turpentine.

Cement—The A. J. A. brought 3,111 bags from Antwerp, but sales at 18.00 per 100 bags.

Indian Corn—Receipts are 10,000 bags per Province from Buenos Aires. Dealers make no changes in quotations.

Iron—Receipts on River Plate is quiet somewhat normally at 18.00 per picul and native is quiet at 18.00 per picul.

Hay—The F. J. A. brought 1,175,227 feet from Pernambuco, but sales at 60.00 per 100 feet.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,500 tons per A. J. A. from Cardiff.

All to dealers. Receipts since our last report have been: 2,500 tons per A. J. A. from Cardiff.

Rum—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,500 tons per A. J. A. from Cardiff.

Peanut Oil and Macoil 14,500—14,500 Bahia and Manilla 14,500—14,500 Comps 14,500—14,500 Anglo and Family 14,500—14,500

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 17. NEWBURY—Ship S. King, 1299 tons; Grafmont 53 do.

NOV. 19. PERNAMBUCO—Nor ship Revilla, 99 tons; Guldendren 12 do; Santos to Antanionio Souza.

NOV. 21. PERSEPOLIS—Nor ship King Genie, 1465 tons; Paulsen 95 do; Pinaro under.

NOV. 22. BACCHANIA—Amer ship Augy, 665 tons; Vanghoo; 48 do; Similes in Leninga 8 do.

NOV. 23. AMSTERDAM—Ship George T. Wray, 1617 tons; Speer; 90 do; pure to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 16. PERSEPOLIS—Nor ship W. H. de la Cruz, 991 tons; Olen; ballast.

NOV. 17. NEW YORK—Br. ship Bayly by Etrusca; 235 tons; Williams; ballast.

NOV. 19. MONTPELIER—Span lug Alvia Theres, 291 tons; Castanheira; ballast.

NOV. 20. NEW YORK—Br. ship Canada; 2137 tons; Munro; ballast.

NOV. 21. PHILADELPHIA—Port lish Para; 656 tons; Castanheira; ballast.

NOV. 22. PANAMA—Gen lish Atlantic; 1032 tons; Gmber; supplies.

NOV. 23. NEW YORK—Ger lish Victoria; 742 tons; Bachmann; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br. ship Macdon; 1599 tons; McMaster; do.

VESSELS AFOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table with columns for ship names, agents, and dates. Includes items like A. J. A., B. J. A., C. S. A.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for receipt and shipment data. Includes items like Receipts of Santos, Shipments of Santos.

Imports.

Table with columns for import data. Includes items like 1,238,600, 933,000, 477,920.

Exports.

Table with columns for export data. Includes items like 1,238,600, 933,000, 477,920.

Triste.

Table with columns for triste data. Includes items like 407,500—41,500, 40,000—45,000.

Lard.

Table with columns for lard data. Includes items like 2,000 kegs from New York, 18.00 per lb.





# "APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

# "APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN  
APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE PAV-  
VOUKABLY CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT  
WATER."

L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Profes-  
sor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hun-  
garian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of  
Agriculture), Buda Pest.

## USES OF "APENTA"

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.  
For occasional or habitual constipation.  
By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty  
disorder.

In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circula-  
tion.  
In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.  
Against hemorrhoids.  
During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.  
In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.  
Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil  
consequences of indigestion in diet.

Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot  
water.

# "APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water."  
"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus  
enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."  
"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting  
approximately the same saline composition are not so ben-  
eficial as these derived from natural sources."

# "APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and com-  
position which have long been wanting in the best known  
waters."  
"Agreeable to the palate."  
"Exceptionally efficacious."

# "APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for  
a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special  
remedial agent."  
"Constant as regards its general characteristics."  
"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out  
for the treatment of gouty patients."  
"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

# "APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY  
(LIMITED.)

4, STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD  
STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS:

WATSON, RITCHIE & Co.

25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

# SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

# NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector  
General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial;  
Awards obtained at three Exhibitions  
at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de  
Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889  
and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.  
The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the  
great efficacy of this extraordinary  
medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuming me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Ilavre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.  
Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure in referring you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Ayulaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.  
Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895. It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Heiwith please find these testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.  
I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS.  
Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

## MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

## FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

DEPOT of the MANUFACTURER: 72 rua S. Pedro, 1st floor  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public  
Departments, Banks, Companies,  
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

## IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also  
for all articles concerning Watches and  
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;  
American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,  
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 75 Rua Sete de Setembro.

# Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire (Scotland)  
POLKENT, Strirlingshire

Stocks of above goods always in hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rua de Janeiro.

# CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

# FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (choppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases con-  
taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to  
the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

# To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with  
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture  
of *Nectandra Amara*, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden illnesses or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
for intestines, so frequent during travels  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a  
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S.  
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

# RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is intended to execute every  
order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges,  
woollens and flannels, mohairs, alpaca, *bina*,  
etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for  
dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shces.

## MODERATE PRICES.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

Agents for

"Columbia" and "Hartford" Bicycles, R. T. Tanner & Co.,  
Papers and Stationery, and Sklar & Palmer, Printing mks.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

# VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and  
Bennett's Hats, Pen's sops, and nearly every English  
article of general use, on hand.  
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good  
stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Pepton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street.  
NEW YORK.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
RSTEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.  
**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**  
1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Nov. 30	Magdalena	Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
Dec. 2	Clyde	Europe, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.
"	S. Misão	Bahia, Maracá Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 3, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**  
Wordsworth, Hevelius, Buffon, Coleridge and Galileo.  
The steamer

**"COLERIDGE"**

is intended to sail for  
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO  
and

**New York**

1st. December  
Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

69, Rua 12 de Maio.

For passages and further particulars apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**  
58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orelana..... Nov. 25th  
Oropesa..... Dec. 5th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,  
No. 2, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro,**  
Gothic 7730 tons abt 15th Dec

Considerable reduction in fares.  
London £ 15.0.0 First class

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFF and FURNACE passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,  
No. 2, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
Wilson, Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW  
PRINTED

IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;  
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.



**THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.**

CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Arteritis, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Distillers everywhere. Fifty Cent  
and 10c. Directions in 11 Languages.  
THE CHARLES A. VOORHEIS CO.  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**CRASHLEY & Co.**

Caixa 906.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

Agents for

Hanappier & Co. BORDEAUX,

Wines, Liqueurs, Cognac, Champagne, &c.

Wilkinson's Celebrated Reserve Whiskey.

T. B. Hall & Co., Ale and Stout Bottlers.

Kirker & Co., Belfast Gingerale, Champagne Cider &c.

Ackerman, Laurance & Co.,

Sparkling Saumer Wine.

H. & T. Dunningham's Bahia Cigars.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd  
and 18th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st. cl. 3rd. cl.  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000  
" —Lisbon..... 475 " 120\$000

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**

Rua da Aliança, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

**NONHEBEL & Co.**

Steamship Agents

COMMISSION AGENTS

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS  
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS  
SWISS HULL LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address:—NONHEBEL.

**CHARLES HUE**

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8.

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Waters supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

**Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas. Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

**ITAITUBA**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and 3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 28th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saúde 56, up to the 27th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**TO PHILATELISTS.**



**ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS**

A nice Card containing 22 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds..... Rs. 4\$500

Stamps of the South American Republics Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay and Peru.

A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of these neighboring countries, containing some rare ones, sold at..... Rs. 6\$000

Books of Stamps for selections.

We are preparing special books with stamps of different countries, for those who wish to complete their collections.

At present, there are ready and can be furnished the following:

Argentina, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, Portugal and its Colonies.

Advantageous prices; Conditions on request.

Casa Philatelica de Alph. Bruck,  
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula.  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS**

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved